NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money went by mail will beatthe THE WEEKLY HERALD, two cents per copu. S7 per annum THE WEEKLY HERALD, energy Saturday, at six cents ? copy, or \$3 per annum: the European Edition every Wednesday of via could percopy; \$4 per annum to any earl of Great British or \$612 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six THE FAMILY BUILDED, on Wednesday, at four cents per

ops, or \$2 per cannon.
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property of the world; if used, with he Hieraffy perd for. 1829 Our Forester Confession Services Particulably Requested to Seal all Letters and Pack PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LETTERS AND PACKAGER SENT UR NO NOTICE taken of anonymous correspondence. We do not visits rejected communication. ADVELTINGALINE sourcess every day; advertisements in-sected in the Weenley Heralds, Parilly Buralds, and in the California and Foreyone Editions. JOB PRINTING executed with neutress, cheapness and de-spects.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.-ALL HALLOW EVE-WALLACK'S THEATRE, No. 314 Broadway.-Magic Man-LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- SEVEN S.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery. Bull Run Sworn or tion of Fast World of the Modern Time Mary Price BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-STICKNEY'S NATIONAL

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -Day and Evening-Harvest Hove -Ance of Midnight-Hippopot Amus, Weale, and Other Curiosities. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS, Stovesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway -- Ethiorian Songs, Dances, &c. MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 585 Broadway.-Songs

GAIETIES CONCERT ROOM, 615 Broadway. - DRAWING ROOM ENTRUTAINMENTS BALLETS, PANTOMINES, PARCES, &C.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway. -- Songs, Bal CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL, 600 Broadway.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

NATIONAL MUSIC HALL, Chatham sirce .- Buenes,

NOVELTY CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - Songs DANCES, PANTONIMES, BURLES JUES, &C.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Tuesday, November 26, 1861.

THE SITUATION.

The important event of the day is the sudder flight of the rebel government and Congress from Richmond to Nashville, Teanessee. The rebel Congress assembled at the former place on yesterday week, and received the message of Jeff. Davis there on Tuesday. But it appears from the Richmond Enquirer that a resolution was passed to remove the seat of government to a more secure locality in the interior of Tennessee. This is a significant measure, and confirms the presumption that Richmond is not sufficiently fortified to render the archives and the persons of the rebel government safe from the menacing aspect of General McClellan's army.

We give to-day a very interesting account in detail of the surrender of Messrs. Mason and Slidell to the commandant of Fort Warren, together with a description of the public reception given by the solid-men of Boston to Commander Wilkes and the officers of the San Jacinto. Upon searching the baggage of the two rebels it appears that no des patches or credentials of any kind were found. The probability is that those documents, whatever they may have been, were sent in the mail bags of British steamer, and have thus escaped dates tion by the officers of the government.

A deserter from the rebel army came into General Blenker's camp yesterday, who proved to be a son of one of the clerks in the Treasury Department, named West. He was pressed into the serwice at Winchester, and acted as orderly to General Elzey. He reports the rebel force about Centreville, where headquarters are established, as numbering 60,000 men, and as many more all along the Potomac lines. Centreville, he states, is well defended, but has no siege guns. At Manassas, however, there are some heavy guns. He describes the troops as being in good spirits, pretty well fed clothed and armed, and under the impression that the war is one of subjugation, devastation and abolition. This impression they receive from their officers and chaplains.

It is the intention of the government to put all the coast defences of the Northern States into complete working order immediately, for protection against foreign foes in case that such defence should become necessary. The Governors of States are authorized to carry out the work. This precaution is highly commendable.

The first reinforcements from this port for our army at Port Royal left yesterday. The United States steamships Boston, Delaware and Cosmopolitan sailed at noon for Fortress Monroe, where they will receive troops and proceed to Port Royal. These three steamers will carry about eleven hundred men, also a full cargo of provisions and ammunition.

We have some interesting news from Fort Pickins by the steamship Geo. Peabody, which arrived here yesterday. The privateer Beauregard. which had been captured by the sloop-of-war G. W. Anderson, of Boston, with twenty-seven prisoners and one large pivot gun on board, is now lying at Key West.

By late intelligence from Santa Fe we learn that New Mexico will furnish at once the 12,000 militia called for by the government to garrison the different posts it that Territory. Our news from the South to-day will be found very full, and abounding in interest.

THE NEWS.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall 15th Instant, arrived at this port yesterday, with the Pacific mails, \$829,807 in treasure and a party of officers and soldiers of the regular army from Cali fornia, under command of Colonel R. C. Buchanan. She brings no news from South or Central America. The intelligence from New Granada, though Interesting, is not of special importance. The foreign consuls have been officially notified of the change of the title of the republic of New Granada to that of the United States of Columbia.

The schooner L. Sheddon, Capt. White, now ly-

immediately commence to take in a full cargo of provisions for Hatteras Inlet. They are for the Union men of North Carolina. These provision are not government supplies, but from private do-nations. Charles H. Marshall, Esq., and other influential gentlemen are at the head of the subscription list. The E. Sheddon is about 200 tons regis ter, and will carry about 250 tons of cargo.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, but transacted little business of general interest. According to the Comptroller's statement there was a balance in the treasury of \$2,439,796 on th 23d inst. A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, submitting plans and protiles for the grade of Chambers street and intersecting streets, from Chatham street to Jame slip. It was urged that speedy action should be taken in this matter, as the street is now in a very filthy condition, and nearly impassable. The report was referred to the Committee on Streets. A resolution was adopted appropriating \$25,000 for the Central Park, being the balance of the estimated expenditures of the Park Commissioners for the current year. A resolution appropriating \$20,000 on account of roads and avenues was adopted.

The Board of Councilmen were in session tast evening and disposed of a good deal of routine business. The ordinance adopted by the Aldermen at their last meeting, appropriating five hun dred thousand dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers, was brought up for concurrence, when, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on National Affairs, with a request to report at the next meeting. The report of the same committee in favor of appointing A. V. Stout as Commissioner of the soldiers' allotment fund, was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes. A resolution directing the printing of two thousand copies of the Street Commissioner's Report was adopted. After an animated debate a resolution appropriating thirty thou and dollars as a donation to the Hebrew Benevolent Society, to aid it in constructing an orphan asylum, was lost for want of a con-

Evacuation Day was becomingly celebrated yesterday by a military parade, national salute and general display of bunting.

Late on Sunday evening a light sprinkling of snow set in, and continued till an early hour yesterday morning. The temperature having riser considerably thereafter, a rapid thaw occurred, and before noon not a trace of the snow was left. The weather was exceedingly variable all day, blowing hot and cold, and raining and snowing lightly at intervals. The appearances indicate that a good snow fall is at hand.

Abraham Lent has been nominated for Councilman from the Sixth Senatorial district by the Republican, the Taxpayers' and the People's Syracuse Union Committees. Mr. Lent has been Councilman for the last three years.

The pressure of the suits brought by speculating lawyers, for their own benefit, against unlicensed liquor dealers is being feit. Several responsible dealers who have been sued have applied for license. The Board of Excise will hold its final session on next Saturday, the 30th inst.

The English government have strenuously insist-ed that the blockade of the Southern ports should be effective or it would not be regarded. It is reported that Mr. Seward will now demand that the boasted neutrality of England shall be "effective" if she expects her protestations in that respect to have any force or command any consideration. Mr. Train's letter has opened the eyes of our government in regard to British neutrality.

The Western Virginia Convention will meet to day in Wheeling to adopt an ordinance for the division of the Old Dominion, and to erect a new State, to be composed of the counties west of the Alleghany Mountains.

The Gubernatorial vote of Georgia was as fol-Brown's majority...... 12,975

Mr. Nisbet was the nominee of the State Conention which convened at Macon on the 11th of ptember. Governor Brown, the present Executive, refused to recognise the action of the Corvention, and rin as a stump candidate. The vote is not so large as that east last fall for President

by over twenty-nine thousand.

The result of the election for Governor in Missis sippi, as officially announced, was as follows:-
 Thompson.
 31,556

 Pettus.
 30,169

 McAfee.
 234
 373

Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, is therefore elected Governor by 1,387 majority over John J. Pettes, the present executive. The vote was six thousand short of that cast for President one year

The New Orleans Crescent of the 9th inst. copied from the HERALD the account of the sailing of the great expedition, and said that it was given mere y for the "amusement" of its renders. On the following day it gave an account of the capture of the two rebel forts at Port Royal and the landing of our troops at Hilton Head, but to what extent its readers were amused by the last intelligence we have not learned.

The new Common Council of the city of Alexandria, Va., met on the 22d inst. The Mayor elect, Mr. Lewis McKenzie, and all the members took the oath to support and defend the constitution and laws of the United States, and to abide by the lecrees of the Wheeling Convention

It is proposed to consolidate all the colonels. cutenant colonels, majors and captains in Illinois who have no men under them into a full regiment. The Louisville Democrat says that before the close of the present month the news from the Union forces operating in Kentucky will be more startling and gratifying than the announcement of the suc-

The First New York regiment of cavalry, which was ordered to join Gen. Banks' column, is still in Baltimore, quartered in stables, hay lofts, sheds, and such other places as afford a shelter, and are fed by the Baltimore Relief Committee. Who is

answerable for such treatment? According to the City Inspector's report, there were 397 deaths in the city during the past weekan increase of 5 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 28 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapituistion table gives 3 deaths of alcoholism; 5 of diseases of the bones, joints, &c.; 72 of the brain and nerves. 7 of the generative organs; 15 of the heart and blood vessels; 130 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 10 of old age 41 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers; premature births; 28 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 51 of uncertain seat and general fevers; 6 of diseases of the urinary organs; 17 from violent causes, and 1 unknown There were 272 natives of the United States, 4 of England, 84 of Ireland, 22 of Germany, 2 of Scotland, and the balance of various foreign countries

The cotton market was firm yesterday, with sales o

about 1,500 bales, divided between spinners and speculators. Prices closed at about 25c. for midding uplands which was a slight advance over last week's prices Flour was steady, but somewhat less buoyant and active but without change of moment in prices. Some grades were rather easier. Wheat was firm for most descriptions, especially good lots for milling and for export. A part of the sales were made to arrive-Corn was less buoyant, while sales were tolerably active with a good domestic demand. Rates at the close rathe favored purchasers. Good Western mixed, for shipment, was sold at 643 c. a 65c. Pork was heavy, but tolerably torive, with rates of mers at \$12 50 a \$15 and prime at \$8 10 a \$9. Fegurs were steady, with sales of about 400 a 600 about, part (360 hb/s. Cubm) at 8 Mc. for grocory grades. Coffee was firm; 2,000 bags St. Domingo were sold at rates given in another column. Freights were atomy, though rather easier at the close for British

The Rout of the Rebel Government-Glorious News from Richmon

Our intelligence from the Richmond En that the Confederate Congress has passed a bill for the removal of their capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the rebel Congress will soon assemble at the last named place, announces the most important, the most significant and the most encouraging event in behalf of the Union cause of all the events in the history of this desperate Southern rebellion.

Why this removal from Richmond to Nash ville? The message of Jeff. Davis to his corps legislatif is silent upon the subject. The move ment involved required secresy and despatch, and so our first news of such a design is its consummation. But this transfer of Davis and his spurious revolutionary cabal from Richmond to Nashville may be readily explained. Richmond has become too hot to hold them, and Nashville affords better facilities of retreat towards the Gulf of Mexico. The rebel armies of Virginia have eaten up the surplus substance of her farmers; and the Richmond Whig, in its complaints, betrays the signs of an impending revolt against the continuance of these rebel extortions. Dragged headlong into this rebellion against their wishes and their votes, the people of the Old Dominion will not sustain it to the extremity of starvation. The western section of the State has remained loval from the outset. The Eastern Shere counties of Accomac and Northampton have lately returned to their proper allegiance; and the great central division, exhausted by rebel armies and forced contributions, can meet these requisitions no longer.

All this is virtually confessed in this begin of Davis and his Cabinet and Congress from Richmond to Nashville. But they have been driven to this step from some other considerations. There was danger in the menacing army of McClellan. It might march over Bull run to Richmond, and if the "Confederate" authorities should thus be driven out of Virginia their reign of terror would be at once ignominiously ended. Then, again, from the combined move ments of General Buell in Kentucky, and of General Halleck in Missouri, Jeff. Davis, as a military man, appreciates the danger which menaces Tennessee and the whole valley of the Mississippi to New Or leans. Halleck and Buell may cut off the railway communications between Virginia and the cotton States through Eastern Tennessee, and General Sherman, in the occupation of Charles ton, may complete the separation of the exfreme South from the Old Dominion, and thus leave the rebel army of Manassas and the rebel government at Richmond detached from reinforcements and supplies and completely at the mercy of General McClellan.

In removing from Richmond to Nashville the rebel Confederate government escapes from this trap, and what follows? Doubtless the bulk of the rebel army of the Potomac will soon be transferred to the Mississippi river, in Western Tennessee and Kentucky, in order to arrest the descent of our forces into the heart of the cotton States in that direction. Then, again, the original rebel programme of the seizure of Washington and Fortress Mouroe, and the secession and military occupation of Maryland and the Chesapeake Bay by the Confederate forces, having utterly failed, Richmond and Virginia cease to be of any practical value to the government of Jeff. Davis. He is thus driven to the extremity of abandoning Virginia; and the removal of his government from Richmond is but the first step to the absolute surrender of the State to the Union.

From the fact that the rebels have never at tempted any strong defensive works around Richmond, it is manifest that they have never contemplated the fixed location of their capital at that place. When they moved up to it from Montgomery, Alabama, it was for the purpose of throwing the immediate burden of this terrible war upon Virginia, Maryland and the other border slave States. Virginia, cheated and betrayed by her rebel conspirators, and wasted by fire and sword, has failed to pay her secession expenses, and she is to be abandoned as a bad rebel investment. In the same way, or more precipitately, Davis and his Jacobin Club will be pushed out of Nashville, and benceforward they will find no resting place until they cross over to the sacred soil of

We have assumed in these observations that this reported action of the one house, or one horse, Congress at Richmond is correct; and we are the more fally disposed to believe this report from the very unsafe and dangerous position of the rebel government at Richmond. If the act in question has passed, the day of Virginia's redemption is close at hand. But still we would not counsel any hasty movement by our Army of the Potomac upon Manassas. Gen. McClellan can afford to bide his time. The army opposed to him, meanwhile, having eaten out Virginia, and baving been cut off to a great extent from its supplies from Tennessee and Western Kentucky, by the Unionists of East Tennessee, in the burning of half a dozen railway bridges, is not in a condition to wait much longer at Manassas, and not at all qualified for

an advance towards Washington. Let the government promptly follow up on the Southern coast the successful experiment at Port Royal, and let General Halleck and General Buell be strengthened so as to push forward upon the rebels in the West, and General McClellan will soon have the opportunity of marching on to Richmond, and perhaps without a battle. He is now in a position which will enable him to spare a hundred thousand men for the South and the West, without materially delaying his own particular purpose of moving onward to Richmond." Doubtless he will soon learn the exact condition of the rebels at Manassas, and will act accordingly. If he should move forward to-morrow we feel entirey confident of his success; and if he should deay an advance for a week or two weeks longer. the country would be satisfied that he is wisely watching and waiting for his opportunity.

With the evacuation of Richmond by the ebel government we shall have little else to do for some time but to record a rapid succession of disasters to the rebel cause, culminating in a general Southern Union reaction, beginning with the deliverance of Virginia.

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH THE NEGROES!-EDWIN CROSWELL'S LETTER.-We have before us a copy, in the manuscript, of Mr. Edwin Crosweil's letter on Col. John Cochrane's late speech, at Washington, recommending the arming of the negroes of the South against their masters. We cannot discover anything, however, in this letter, but a bit of unsatisfactory special pleading and pettifogging in support of

go-by. The simple truth is that Col. Cochrane committed a grave mistake in proposing to arm the negroes of the South against their masters. We want no such arming. It would be an act of disgrace and humiliation to the government to resort to such soldiers. We don't want them. We have loyal white men enough, three times over, to put down this Southern rebellion. Let us keep the negro in his place. We can make him in the South useful in a thousand ways; but if we attempt to make him a Union soldier we ruin him, we ruin the South instead of saving it, and we disgrace ourselves and our cause in the eyes of the whole civilized world.

Grand Discovery-The New York Herald to be the Motive Power of the Political World.

All great discoveries require time for developement and for their recognition and appreciation by mankind. It was long till Galileo's discovery in astronomy was firmly established. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood long met with great opposition. Galvani's discovery of galvinism; Morse's discoveries in magnetic electricity, leading to the invention of the telegraph; Watts' invention of the engine, proving steam to be a motivo power, and Fulton's success'ul application of it to ships, all encountered opposition, difficulty and doubt: and it required twenty-five years to establish the most useful of these discoveries to the satisfaction of the world at large. It has taken the same length of time to develope the newspaper press of the United States as a great power on earth; and "the Little Villain" of the New York Times, however small in other things, is great in being the discoverer of the motive power which regulates the move ments and the wheels within wheels of the chief governments of the world. In yesterday's number he devoted a long leading article to the demonstration of his discovery, and he shows very conclusively that the New York HERALD is that power. He says the HERALD has power to compel England to recognise the Southern confederacy and to go to war with the United States; nor is this all: the He-RALD, with its enormous circulation, is regarded in England as the great organ of the whole American people and of the government at Washington, and "it has power to plunge the country into a war with England," and intends to do this, knowing that it would be disastrous to the country.

Such is the potent and mighty influence ascribed to the New York Henald by the Times-But it is not a little amusing to find in the next page of the same paper its Washington correspondent taking exactly the opposite view proclaiming that the HERALD is right on the question of Mason and Slidell's arrest, that the abolition press are all wrong in counselling a cowardly concession to England or France for the sake of peace," and that in pursuing this course they are "doing more harm to the country than Jefferson Davis or Beauregard." But the writer holds that the Henand has no influence; whereas, "when the humiliating suggestion is re-echoed in journals of undoubted loyalty (meaning the abelition iournals), from a nervous apprehension of the danger of war with England, there is danger that the poison will infuse itself into the public mind." We really wish the abolition Scribes and Pharisees would settle among themselves what is our position, for the poles cannot be more opposite than the two positions which are attributed to us respectively by two writers in the same journal.

The truth is that these ignorant pretenders to journalism know nothing of the business and when questions of difficulty arise they are at their wits end and like dranker men reel to and fro. Time will show that the HERALD is right on the international question now raised, that England will look before she leans, and think twice before she goes to war with twenty-five millions of freemen who already owe her a grudge, for the sake of two mer among the number of her subjects and have no relations with her of any kind whatever. Right glad she will be if we will let her alone, as is intimated by Lord Palmerston and the London press. But it is not likely that she will long enjoy this immunity. As appears, from the intelligence we publish elsewhere, the rebel government at Richmond is breaking up and retreating to Nashville, preparatory to the retreat and breaking up of its army, and the caving in of the whole rebellion before the victorious march of our arms. There will thus be very soon a million of men in arms left free to settle the question of Mason and Slidell and all old scores with England. We have a long account with her to wipe out-Whenever she was in a pinch we were friendly to her. But for the last thirty years she has been laboring to split up the republic, and, with the aid of her allies, the abolitionists and their organs, she has succeeded at last. This is the greatest injury one nation could inflict upon another, and when the disaster is repaired, as it quickly will be, we shall then be in a position to make the British aristocracy feel the conse quences of their treacherous schemes to overthrow our government, and with it democratic institutions in the New World and the hopes of homanity in the Old.

CAPTURED CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ENEMY AT PORT ROYAL.-We publish to-day a curious batch of letters captured at Port Royal, where the enemy made so hasty a retreat. Some of them are military and official; some are the epistles of office seekers and would-be captains. some give us a glimpse of life in a fort; some show that the enemy was on the lookout for our forces; one gives an account of the battle of Manassas; some are love letters, some family epistles, and there is one letter from Connecti cut, evidently belonging to a captured or killed soldier of the Union, having the Union envelope with the Stars and Stripes and motto "Death to Traitors." One of the official letters was dealy broken off when the battle commenced reminding one of the discoveries in the buried city of Pompeii, in which so many thousands were arrested by the hand of death in the midst of their various occupations of business or

pleasure, vice or crime. Perhaps the most instructive letter in the collection is one from Mobile, by which it appears that the number of troops furnished for the was from that city exceeds the whole voting population of the place-a fact which proves that every able bodied man and youth is pressed into the service. It gives a true picture of the extraordinary zeal with which this rebellious movement is conducted. If New York city had turned out troops in the same proportion, she

outstripped by the South in enthusiasm for the

There is another point in which the Southerners seem to have the advantage of the Yankees-they are better thieves. The wholesale robbery of the arms of the United States, achieved under the direction of ex-Secretary Floyd, is well known to all. But we were not prepared for petty larceny. It appears from examination that the paper on which the official letters of the Southern army, from General Polk in Kentucky to Drayton in South Carolina, are written, has been stolen from the United States government. From the water mark it is demonstrated that it is the paper manufactured for the federal Congress. How did the enemy get it? It could only be by petty pilfering. Let us hear no more of the h the chivalry.

The American Question in England.

The speech of our Minister, Mr. Adams, a the Lord Mayor's dinner, seems to have made a most favorable impression on the public mind in England. To use a nautical phrase, it hit between wind and water. At a time when the least infelicitousness of sentiment or expression would have been eagerly seized hold of by the tory journals in the interest of the South, it has disappointed them by its straightforward and conciliatory tone, and its total abstinence from irritating allusions. The London Times tries to be sarcastic upon it, but it fails to weaken its influence. This can be best judged of by the response which it elicited from Lord Palmerston, which is marked by better feeling than anything that has dropped from him in reference to us since the beginning of the war. The news of the arrest of Messrs, Mason and Stidell will, of course, after for the moment this agreeable state of things. There will be a vast expenditure of indignation and hard words on the part of the journals that have been working so assiduously in the rebel in terest, whilst those that are well affected to wards us will be taken aback by the boldness of the step. When the facts of the case and the legal authorities and precedents bearing upon it come to be investigated, it cannot, however, fail to have the best effect. No people are greater admirers of pluck than the English, and they will see in this readiness to beard the British Lion, just as he is beginning to indulge in incipient growls at us, an unmistakeable evidence of our contempt for his ungenerous menaces and of our determination not to be intimidated from prosecuting our just rights wherever and by whomsoever they are contravened.

powers accorded to us by the public law of nations will tend to encourage and strengthen the friends of democratic institutions generally: there can be no question as to the extent of the perturbation that it will occasion in the public mind in England. Since the commencement of the war the tories, with Lord Derby at their head, have been endeavoring to make of the American question an issue by which they might oust the present Cabinet. They have only been held in check by the cautious course of Lords Palmerston and Russell, who, whilst turning a deaf ear to the demands made upon them to break the blockade, have, by the un. friendly tone which they have individually affected towards us, kept the manufacturing interest in the belief that such a step was not remote. The unreflecting excitement which the news of the stoppage of the Trent and the arrest of Messrs. Slidell and Mason will occasion will, for the moment, help the schemes of the opposition and tend greatly to embarrass the administration When the latter, as it must do on investigating the legal bearings of the question, declines to demand reparation from our government, there will be initiated a fierce agitation throughout the country for its removal. It may prove successful; but it is not, therefore, to be supposed that a tory Cabinet will reverse the policy of their predecessors. They will do prewhigs on the Catholic emancipation and Corn

Whilst, however, this bold vindication of the

law questions-adopt their views unreservedly In the meanwhile the agitation engendered by this conflict for power will be productive or consequences not calculated upon by those who originated it. The bitterness of political strife will be intensified by coincident grounds of irritation which will test the boasted superiority of monarchical over republican institutions The wide-pread distress produced amongst the working classes by the stoppage of the cotton mills, and the terrible suffering which will be occasioned in Ireland by the total failure of the potato crop, are in themselves sufficient elements of trouble without having superadded to them the acerbity of party warfare. Of these combined infinences the results will be disastrous to the interests of the aristocracy. When' by and bye, the English operatives, worn out by starvation and suffering, take a glance at the comfortable condition of our own working classes, and that notwithstanding the heavy drains made upon our resources by a stupendous civil war, their conclusions in regard to republican institutions are not likely to tally very closely with those of their rulers. The contest by which we shook off the voke of the mother country led to the first revolution in France. Does it not look as if it were predestined that out of the conflict in which we are now engaged shall spring the elements of farther enlightenment and liberation for the masses who are virtually as much enslaved under the vaunted constitutional institutions of England as under the worst form of continental

despotism? For such a result the English aristocracy will only have themselves to blame. During the last thirty years they have been sowing the whirlwind of anti-slavery agitation, and will now have to reap its fruits in common with us. In seeking by that insidious and dastardly policy to break up our institutions they have probably brought ruin upon their own heads. Let them fume and bluster about the affair of the Trent as much as they please, they will have enough to do in providing for their famishing population, and in guarding against bread riots, political conspiracies and revolution, without dreaming of going to war with the people whom they have so deeply injured.

DRUNKENNESS ON BOARD TRANSPORT SHIPS .-Testimony reaches us to the effect that there is a too free use of intoxicating liquors on board of the steamers employed in the army transport service; and it is said to be pretty well ascertained, and firmly believed by the best authorities, that the loss of one or two of the vessels of the recent expedition to Port Royal was chiefly owing to some of the officers being too intoxicated to attend to their respective duties. the indefensible proposition of Col. Cochrane, would have sent one hundred thousand to the and accordingly we must give Mr Croswell tie war. From all accounts the North is greatly discipline on board the ships in their employ dual, Mr. Golfrey Gunther, in order to

with searching scrutiny, and where any abuse of the kind referred to is detected to punish it with promptitude and severity. The ins companies have also a right to adopt similar measures for their own greater security. Where so much life and property and such important national interests are at stake every ordinary precaution ought to be used to insure safety, and certainly the government is justified in insisting that the same strict discipline which is required on board steamers in the service of private companies should be observed on board vessels freighted with troops and gunpowder. The same regulations that govern the navy ought to be enforced on board transports. and a stricter supervision than hitherto maintained in this branch of the service.

The Coming Mayoralty Election and the

There are certain aspects in which the approaching charter election is beginning to assume an appearance, which it is of the high est moment should not be welcomed by the conservative portion of the citizens of this me tropolis. Upon its result may indeed depend the solution of the question whether the city of New York is to become, henceforth, a political spoil of abolitionists, or preserve the position it has hitherto held of unwavering devotion to the constitution and the laws. We do not speak now of the contest for aldermanic and other subordinate offices, which possesses sig nificance only so far as relates to local govern ment, just taxation, and the general manage ment of city affairs. Neither would the strife for the Mayoralty, almost worthless for good as that position has become, in consequence of interference in our concerns by the State Legislature, rise to a much higher level than squabbles over school commissioner or trusteeshins, if merely metropolitan interests were affected by its occupancy. In spite of over twenty vetoes of pecuniary appropriations, during his present term of office, by Fernande Wood, the burdens of taxation are increasing instead of diminishing, and it is evident that the Mayor has but little influence to prevent frauds and proffigacy of expendiure. The United States is engaged, however, in a gigantic struggle to suppress a terrible rebellion, and the forthcoming election has a direct bearing upon the efforts of the government to accomplish that object. The abolition faction in our midst is straining every nerve to elect a candidate to the chief magistracy of New York, upon a basis which shall make it appear that the voters of this city are identified with their views, and desirons of the success of their incendiary and diabolical schemes. It is therefore, an absolute necessity that the whole moral weight of the community should be thrown into the scale at the coming election; that this iniquitous project should be utterly overthrown and defeated; and that a well known constitutional conservative should be elevated to such power as the Mayoralty con-

Mr. Fernando Wood, the present Mayor of New York, is one of the most accomplished ex ecutive officials that this city has ever possessed. In spite of calumny and the tirades of his enemies, he deserves to be esteemed, as an undoubted patriot, who thoroughly comprehends the affairs of the country, and the rights of the people of its different sections. The citizens of this metropolis have three times manifested their confidence in Mr. Wood, by raising him to the Mayoralty; but he is now forced before the public, by the enemies of order and of the administration, in a new capacity, namely that of champion of the conservative element in the community, in opposition to those who are seeking to undermine its prosperity, and rob if of the good name it has hitherto held fast to, of uncompromising hostility to sectionalism, and the wicked machinations of the anti-slavery enemies of the Union. It is on this ground that, one week from to-day, he will, beyond question, be re-elected to the office he now holds.

There has been a party in the Northern States for over thirty years, under the influence of British aristocrats, and upheld by subscriptions from England, which has ceaselessly labored, by the agitation of the slavery questions to rend the United States asunder, overthrow its constitution, and reduce it to anarchy. Under the motto, "the constitution is a league with hell and a covenant with death," it has lapored on and on, until its infernal agitations have culminated in civil war. The two principal instigators of abolitionism, as a political lever with which to destroy the landmarks placed by the fathers of the republic, have been the Tribune and the Evening Post. To the first of these journals was mainly owing the disruptionand the final destruction, of the glorious old whig party, and the latter was the organ of the faction which divided the democratic organization, rendered it powerless for good, and paved the way for its extinction. Slavery was the apple of discord used by both of these papers to accomplish their ends. Now they have united together for the purpose of presenting Mr. George Opdyke to the voters of New York as the representative of their views, whom they hope to secure the election of, in order to make it appear that the fell spirit of abolitionism has taken possession of this city, and that the good sense, enlightenment and enlarged conservatism of the masses of the community had been over-

Mr. Opdyke and Mr. Wood commenced life much in the same manner. While the latter was a poor boy in New York, the former was in a similar position in New Orleans. From the station of a journeyman tailor in the great commercial mart of Louisiana, he has risen to great wealth, and a high placeamong our merchant princes, here, and is esteemed one of the most enterprising and sagacious of our moneyed men. He is said to be worth no less than three or four millions of dollars. Such facts tell of themselves the story of a career deserving the greatest credit. They show Mr. Opdyke to be a true specimen of American worth and genius; but, unfortunately, in his political affiliations of the present day, and as the representative of the ideas of such incendiaries as the Tribune and the Post, who are moving heaven, earth and the regions under the earth, with their cloven-footed inhabitants, he cannot be supported for the Mayoralty by any one who desires the true interests of the country, and who seriously commends the course that has been pursued by Mr-Lincoln and his administration for the restoration of the integrity of the Union.

The only contest in the coming election will be between the two candidates we have namedand the ideas they respectively represent Tammany Hall first nominated Mr. Brady, as an empty compliment to the Irish, and

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